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☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.—The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1853.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER. WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 1uth, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far-famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great sufferer from a disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so wevkened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, notwithstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills, which happily she did and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India walk; Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD DEFIED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT URGEONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, in Cawnpore, and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of blood to the Chest, frequently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities. He had at different times hundreds of leeches on his left side and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless, and past all human aid; whilst lingering in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenway's at Cawnpore, and Messrs. C. & J. Frood, at Lahore. The e extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John Ward is a native of Bath Milton, County of Dorset, and holds a first-rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Dated eptember. 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT. WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES

Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female irregularties	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephen, son and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8. Writers Buildings, Calcutta: Mr. Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co, Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co., Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co, Delhi and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepoor; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodiannh and Jullundur Doab; Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad' Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1 : 5-16th d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1 : 1-16th d. For credit bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99½
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅝
at sight, .. Rs. 100 : 5 16ths.
ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 100
at sight, ... 100½
ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 $—Rs. 229

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs.	1,000 each	1,000	28 per ct. pm.—sales.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„	250	do.	83 per cent. prem.
Commercial Bank.	„	1,000	do	33 per cent. pm.
Agra Bank.....	„	500	do	46 pr ct. pm. nom.
Bank of Madras..	„	1,000	do 1,000	23 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„	12,500	do 12,000	19,600.
Colaba Press Com.	„			5,400.
Colaba Land Com.	„	10,000	do	7,400
Bombay S. N. Com.	„	510	do 400	65 pr ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.		50	do	23 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan ..	Rs. 110½	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26 ..	Rs. 107	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30 ..	Rs. 107	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42 ..	Rs. 104	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33 ..	Rs. 106½	per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36 ..	Rs. 100	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43 ..	Rs. 100	per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 0...	Nocinal.
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 as. 0...	per Ahow.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 224 at 225.	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 216.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104½ at 104¾	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf, (range of quality)....	Rs. 15⅞	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15½	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London... £ 2 at £ 2-5..... per ton.
To Liverpool. £ 2..... per ton.
To Calcutta.. Nominal..... per Bass.
To China.... Rs. 9 at 10..... per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent: on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per sent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at 1 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent. per annum
On Private Bills..... 7 do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. .. 6 do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c..... 7 do do

(Not exceeding 3 months.)

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee
do at 3 do do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do at 2 do do .....2s. 0⅞d. do.
do at 1 do do .....2s. 0⅞d. do.
do at 1 day's do .....2s. 0⅞d. do.
On Ireland at 1 do do .....
On Scotland at 1 do do .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... } Is. 11⅞d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, an the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOTITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 3 do 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 7 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per. annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. .....6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight.. 2s. 0⅜d. per Rupee
Do 3 do do .. 2s. 0½d. „
Do 2 do do .. 2s. 0⅝d. „
Do 30 days' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. „
Do sight..... 2s. 0⅞d. „

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each ... granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities.....

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK ... resident in India will be remittable ... London payable on demand at the ... lings per Rupee, or (at the option of ... Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the ... may be purchasing such bills at the ...

SELECTIONS.

'SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD.'

Our readers will have probably frequently noticed, as acknowledged on our cover, amounts remitted to us, as the produce of work, during hours of sickness, from a daughter of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth. On the present cover will be observed the acknowledgment of a small legacy, remitted to the Society since her decease. With this amount was forwarded the following statement from the eldest sister, the wife of the Rev. T. R. Birks. We feel assured that it will be read with a painful, but we hope a profitable interest, by our friends :—

'This Magazine has often to record the blessing imparted by the City Mission to those in sickness in the lowest ranks of life ; but sickness, long hopeless suffering, is not confined to the lowest classes. No tender care, no medical skill, can shield those from it, for whom ease would gladly be purchased at almost any price. We this month tell of the debt which one such sufferer rejoiced to own she owed to the City Mission.

'Frances, the third daughter of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, had for nearly four years before her beloved parent's death, been almost confined to a bed of languishing. Her disease, which was upon the brain, occasioned great suffering—not so much actual pain, but a sensation she found it impossible to describe, which made the application of blisters, and other painful external remedies, a sensible relief. 'I can only describe it,' she said, speaking of the effect of her very frequent fits, 'as darkness, terror, and wretchedness.' The powers of her mind were not impaired, but any attempt to fix the attention occasioned such suffering, as obliged her almost instantly to desist. She could not bear reading even of the lightest kind ; conversation very soon fatigued her, if it was thoughtful and continuous ; and she was excluded from the means of grace. A few verses, snatched at intervals from the Bible, which lay always near her bed, a short prayer offered at her bed-side morning and night, and a little season of private devotion, which often cost almost distressing effort, were all she durst venture upon. She was also greatly harassed with spiritual doubts and fears ; and if she strove to answer them, her feeble brain reeled under the effort, and complete confusion often followed, so that at times a continual haze seemed to surround her, and faith could lay firm-hold on no one promise. It seemed as if the Lord had shut her up in a wilderness, where no spiritual food was to be found ; those around could only remind her that His path was in the deep waters, and His footsteps were not known. Sabbath employments were of course impossible ; on other days she found the greatest relief in occupying her hands with knitting, crochet, and similar work ; but for a long time she could not bear the idea of touching her work-bag on the Sabbath. She could not worship God in any service of devotion, and she thought all she could do was to honor his day by abstaining then from her usual work. The suffering this implied, proved however to be very severe ; the compulsory idleness fixed her attention on the symptoms of her complaint, and greatly aggravated them, so that the long hours of the Sabbath became an object of painful dread. Her dear father, perceiving them, reminded her that God was a God of mercy, and not of sacrifice, and that since He, in His providence, had disabled her from Sabbath exercises, He did not desire her to make the day one of anguish, by abstaining from that occupation of the hands, which in her case had quite a medicinal effect. Thus encouraged, she determined to resume her work, to endeavour to obtain orders from friends for the various elegant little articles she produced, and to devote the money to some religious object. She chose the City Mission, because she thought it was often the means of bringing relief to sufferers like herself, whose destitution she would often contrast with the many mercies that surrounded her. The Reports of the Mission have often acknowledged the proceeds of her work, but it could not tell of the comfort it had brought to the worker. When others went to their school-classes, or to the cottage of the poor, she too had her work for Jesus, she too was providing the means of sending that message of mercy she would fain have had proclaimed beside every sick-bed. She still strove earnestly to separate the Sabbath from other days, never touching her work while she felt equal to doing without it, and strictly confining herself on that day to work for the poor, or the City Mission. She was also very scrupulous as to touching it before strangers, who could not understand her circumstances, lest she should prove a stumbling-block to others. Beside this work, some time every morning and [illegible] given to the City Mission, and this [illegible]tion of her hours proved a sensible relief to the weary monotony of her long [illegible]

[illegible]er after her father's death, [illegible] removed to the house of her [illegible]bhall, she seemed sometimes to spend a good part of the day down stairs, and even at times to take a few steps in the garden. Afterwards, her strength, from frequent attacks of sickness, gradually declined, but so very gradually, that it seemed though her life always hung as upon a thread, that she might linger yet for years. The thought of this was most depressing to her. 'When will my turn come?' was the involuntary feeling, when she heard of any happy death. Her only trust was in Jesus. 'If I can do nothing else, I can cling,' was her expression, when speaking of the great weakness of her mind. 'Him that cometh unto me I will in no-wise cast out,' was a text she used to call her sheet anchor. From the beginning of this year, the thought would at times cross the mind of some of those around her, that she was not long for earth, not so much from any marked change in her disorder, as from the increasing heavenliness of her spirit. The Lord had, indeed, justified his own ways, had been very present when He seemed most absent ; had fed her in the wilderness with food, which even she herself knew not of ; and now her growth in grace was manifest to all. Her patience under acute suffering was remarkable, and her self-sacrifice so great, that those around feared they ceased too much to sympathize with sufferings which were so carefully kept from interfering with the happiness of others. She suffered much from nervous fears, which to her were sad realities ; but latterly, it was only by her extreme gratitude, when any little arrangements were made to spare her anything which she dreaded, that it was known what she went through, when her wishes were crossed. Her cheerfulness, her bright smile of affection, her tender thoughtfulness, made attendance in her sick room a constant pleasure.

"In the beginning a July, she slightly sprained her side during a severe convulsive fit, inflammation followed, spread rapidly to the lungs, and she expired on the 10th of August. She suffered much during the last month from the usual symptoms of decline ; but the prevailing state of her mind was trust in Jesus, and longing for glory. 'Oh ! pray that this may be my glory-day.'—'To be with Jesus, that will be glorious ; I shall be safe with Jesus.' When reminded she would meet her beloved father, she said, 'Do you know I have hardly thought of that, beside the meeting with Jesus ?' After a season of some doubts, she said to her sister—'I have more peace, I am more happy.' 'Is it any spiritual thought gives you comfort ?' 'I think with more comfort, that I *have* come to Jesus. For years I have prayed to have my sins washed in His blood, to have His righteousness put upon me ; but (as if recollecting herself) I must pray not to trust in my prayers, but only and simply in Christ : just pray with me that I may not put trust in any evidence, but only in Christ.' The Lord, in whom she trusted, did not forsake her. The last conscious sentence that was caught as the death struggle came on, was, 'The Lord will help, the Lord will help, He will help ;' and now she does rest from her labours, and is safe with Jesus, as she longed to be. Many of her fellow-sufferers are still left on beds of lingering sickness. May they not learn from her, in that the best relief for hours of languishing is working for Jesus ? So in their cases also, may the City Mission, and other works of love, be twice blessed—blessing those who give, and those who take.'—*L. C. M. Magazine for December*, 1852.

NINGPO.

LETTER FROM DR. MACGOWAN.

Voyage to Shanghai—The city of Chapoo.

Ningpo, February 28, 1852.—In the hope that a change of air might prove beneficial to my beloved family, I took them to Shanghai on the 8th ultimo and returned on the 19th, leaving them in that city. We preferred the pain of separation to that of my being absent from my post. Our heavenly Father vouchsafed us a prosperous passage over the sea, at the entrance of the great bay of Hangchau, a part of the journey which, owing to the disordered state of Mrs. M.'s nerves, was much dreaded. We were but one night at sea, and having been kindly favoured with a boat belonging to a merchant of Shanghai, were quite comfortable. We were at anchor for several hours at the place where the gifted and much lamented Lowrie perished by the hands of pirates. On the forenoon of the 9th we reached the port of Chapoo, considering it better to go thence to Shanghai by canal than to attempt to beat up the dangerous Yangtsz' Kiang.

Chapoo is a city situated on the north side of Hangchau bay, and owes much of its importance to the trade which is carried on between China and Japan, the whole of which centres there. Six large junks were in the roadstead taking in cargo as we entered. Numberless streams or canals connect it with the great cities of the interior ; the Grand Canal passes a little to the northwest of it. The present dynasty consider Chapoo a place of such consequence that they have planted a Manchu colony in one quarter of the city, and it was these Tartars, [illegible] improperly called, who offered so gallant a resistance to the attack of the British in the recent conflict. Rather than surrender the temple from which they were firing upon their assailants, they suffered themselves to be consumed in the conflagration which ensued.

Jealousy of Foreigners—Pursuit of a boat "under difficulties."

Attempts have been made of late to close to foreigners this avenue between the ports of Shanghai and Ningpo. When the ports were first opened none were allowed to proceed by this route. Some special permits were subsequently granted by the authorities, and it gradually became the usual thoroughfare without the formality of asking for a passport. The resolution to shut the channel against foreigners was taken in consequence of their attempts to force a passage by way of the great city of Hangchau. When foreigners adopt the Chinese costume the mandarins prefer not to discover them in their travels. But in this instance they travelled in foreign dress and compelled notice from the authorities, who, as is their usual practice, manifested their anger in an indirect manner,—first, by putting to death their boatmen, and next by interposing obstacles to travel by way of Chapoo. As this had taken place several months ago, and as a number of foreigners had since passed to and fro by this route, I anticipated no difficulty except from the usual attempts at extortion, to prevent which I sent my teacher on to engage a boat for me. He soon returned, stating that spies had followed him from the landing and reported to the boatmen that he was seeking a boat in behalf of the "redhaired devil," * and that none could be induced to enter into a bargain of any kind. I then made the attempt myself, but a spell seemed to hang over all to whom I applied. Next I made many fruitless attempts to discover the office of the city magistrate, the people appearing to have conspired to mislead and misdirect me. I was sent to one end of the town where the office was not, and then to another, across this bridge and back again by that one, up a broad street and down a narrow lane, and each time without coming in sight of a place so perseveringly sought for. At length, having been directed to a gaudy-looking temple, I entered it, satisfied that my perambulations were at an end, as mandarins often reside in temples. But it was soon clear that I had been deceived again. However, I took in my hand the queue of my informant, who was so indiscreet as to follow me, and reasoned with him, concluding with the assurance that we should not part until he lead me to the office of the mandarin. I was there in five minutes afterwards.

Extreme cold—Tedious voyage.

Our boats were rickety uncomfortable things, open in many places above and at the sides. The cold that night was intense ; not that the mercury would have indicated anything extraordinary, but like the cold of this region generally, it was piercing. The sailor who conducted us across the bay had been in the Arctic regions, but had never required more clothing than he did that day. We had made a few miles on our course when the tide turned and we fastened to the shore. In the morning a strong wind, dead ahead, rendered our progress very tedious. At noon we entered the Hwangpoo river ; the wind blew up the wide stream and the tide was running down, consequently the waves were high, so that our tiny bark was very unsteady. Towards sunset we had to seek shelter in a creek, where we spent the night enveloped in skins to keep us warm. The following day was the Sabbath, and had the gale permitted it we should have felt it our duty to continue the journey, owing to our uncomfortable position. At sunset it abated and we dropped down to Shanghai, which we reached at midnight. I found that all my attempts on that Sabbath to converse with the people on the gospel were unavailing ; it was with difficulty that a few familiar phrases could be expressed or understood.

Our brethren at Shanghai had kindly proffered us the hospitality of their homes, but we preferred occupying some vacant rooms in a Chinese building which had been engaged for the missionaries soon expected from the Southern Board. My stay at Shanghai was but five days, and as it did not include a Sabbath I could make no observations of interest on the progress of the missionary work there. It was some days before Mrs. M. got over the fatigue of her journey. The change appears to be doing her good.

Return to Ningpo—Unfortunate Japanese—The Loochoo Mission.

A most unusual occurrence, the departure of a vessel from Shanghai for Ningpo, afforded me an opportunity of making a rapid passage back to the city. It was in H. B. M. steamer *Sphinx*, Captain Shadwell, her commander having kindly offered me a passage. We sailed on Saturday afternoon, and arrived at Ningpo on Monday morning, not having sailed at night.

* A title commonly given to Europeans and Americans, from their light hair and deep-set blue eyes,—phenomena that are entirely foreign to Chinese.

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on 28 February, 2020

The steamer brought to Ningpo eleven Japanese, who deeply excited my commiseration. They had been picked up from one of the Pacific Islands,—or more properly a rock, for it was small and with scarcely any vegetation,—on which they had been shipwrecked eleven months before, subsisting the whole of that time on shell fish. They were taken to Hongkong and provided for by the government till the present opportunity of sending them to this city, the usual destination of Japanese, because of its proximity to Chapoo, whence they are returned to their native land. At one time I was disposed to doubt the accuracy of those statements which represent it as the invariable custom of the rulers of Japan to put to death all who returned from abroad. It is too true, however, and I knew that these men were like sheep on their way to the shambles. With few exceptions they prefer a violent death in their native land to a perpetual exile. As Captain Shadwell had instructions, after quitting Ningpo, to visit Loochoo, he would doubtless have taken them to those islands whence they might return secretly to their houses; but the sudden appearance of small-pox among his crew made it unsafe to keep them any longer and they were handed over to the mandarins.

The Naval Loochoo Mission Society have induced the English government to send occasionally a ship of war to Loochoo, in order to keep up a communication with their indefatigable missionary on that island, Dr. Bettelheim. No mission could seem more hopeless. My friend Dr. B. is a perfect prisoner; he has no intercourse with the people, and if it were not for the translation of the sacred Scriptures, which he finds opportunity of making, his mission would be absolutely useless. There is a prospective advantage in it which is of some value. Japan cannot remain much longer closed, and his knowledge of that language may be available at any time.

SOUTH INDIA MISSION.

INCIDENT AT PRAGASAPURAM.

May 16th.—Left home at an early hour this morning for Pregasapuram. At morning prayers as usual. I expounded the Epistle for the day, and in the forenoon preached to a congregation of about six hundred. Afterwards administered the Lord's supper assisted by Rev. S. Mathuranayagum, to one hundred and seventy-five communicants, a less number than usual, because I purpose administering it again at Aroomooganeri to-morrow, and the people of that village did not attend.

Evening went to Naloomavady and held service. The attendance was very fair, amounting to about one hundred and fifty. Preached from Dan. xii. 2.

Monday, 17th.—Left Naloomavady for Aroomooganeri. Had prayers at Rasamaneyapuram, preached from Eccles. xii. 1, 2. Went to spend the day at the adjoining village, Soopramrneyapuram, where I examined and received three candidates for the Lord's supper. Divine service in the forenoon, read communion service, preached from Luke xxii. 19, 20, and afterwards administered the Lord's supper to forty communicants. Nothing could be more gratifying to one than the sight of the congregation which assembled here to-day. It is still less than a dozen years when I witnessed a scene of fearful excitement and tumult, within fifty yards of the spot where I was now standing ready to administer the Lord's supper to some forty communicants. I allude to the day when the devil temple of the place was given up by the converts. Some of the heathen made objections and clamoured loudly against the step; but as the Christian party comprised the majority, they did execution upon the idols, bringing them out, one by one, from their pedestals, breaking them in pieces, and treading them under their feet, after which I went into the temple, and stood in the place where the principal idol had been, and preached from these words; "And the time of this ignorance, God winked at, but now commandeth all men every where to repentance," &c. When I saw before me to-day many who had often madly danced and shouted like maniacs before those demon idols, humbly kneeling as devout worshippers of Christ, around his table, I could scarcely suppress the tears of joy and gratitude while exclaiming, "What hath God wrought, to him be all the praise."

THE BROTHERS HALDANE.

Examples of life-long consecration of every energy to the good of the race are so rare, that they should be treasured by the Christian press as priceless gems. They serve to quicken Christian zeal, to rebuke the spirit of worldliness and sloth, and to illustrate the power of divine grace.

Robert and James A. Haldane descended from an ancient Perthshire family through twenty generations of noble or baronial Scottish ancestors. They entered the British navy in 1780-5, and were engaged in many of the battles with the French fleets. Robert early left the navy and settled on the paternal estates of Airthrey; while James attained to distinction as the commander of an East Indiaman. At nearly the same period, they enlisted under the banner of the cross, and devoted their fine abilities and manly accomplishments, and wealth and station, to the cause of the Redeemer. The gospel was received by them in its fulness, and to the propagation and defence of its deepest and richest truths they consecrated a half-century, nearly, of unremitted toil, with results extending from island to island and continent to continent.

The facts of the Serampore mission, then recently commenced, prompted the mind of Robert to dispose of his valuable estates, and found a mission in India entirely at his own charges, to embrace such men as Drs. Bogue, Innes, and Ewing, with a printing establishment for publishing Bibles and tracts. His munificent plan was thwarted by the East India Company. But Providence overruled the opposition to foreign missions to the furtherance of the gospel among the home heathen.

James Haldane became interested in the evangelical plans of two zealous laymen in Edinburgh, Messrs. Campbell and Aikman. Intercourse with these men of God, and a tour into the Highlands with the eminent Mr. Simeon of Cambridge, gave direction to the future career of the naval officer. He laid *every thing* on the altar of love, and became a burning and a shining light for fifty-four years. A village of colliers, near Edinburgh, had had "nothing like the gospel in the parish church for at least forty years." Haldane's first public effort was made among the ignorant and irreligious population of this village. The people flocked in crowds to hear the sea-captain; and when driven from the school-house, followed him to a barn. A blessing followed these informal services. "Hearing of the deathlike state of the north of Scotland, and the carelessness and immorality of the ministers," Haldane and Campbell made a tour, preaching the gospel in the streets of the towns and villages—the first of a series of itinerances in which these devoted men, with Mr. Aikman and Dr. Innes, preached in almost every populous place in Scotland, from Berwick and the Solway Fraith, to John o' Groats, and the islands of Orkney and of Shetland. Thousands, summoned by the drum to the public square or retired grove, gathered around them to hear the living word; and though persecution raged, and detraction followed, and jealousy hissed, and both civil and spiritual authority were interposed to restrain them. He whose gospel they proclaimed was with them, and thousands of the "common people heard them gladly." The record of their labors is written in the revived condition of entire Christian communions; in the more spiritual character of the ministry, and in the godly lives and blessed immortality of immense numbers, who otherwise, might have perished from the very enclosures of the sanctuary.

The destitution of the people and their eagerness for religious instruction thus developed, led to the organization, in Edinburgh, of "the Society for Propagating the Gospel at Home"—"not to extend the influence of any sect, but with the sole intention to make known the evangelical gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ." Mr. Robert Haldane supplied the greater part of the funds for this benevolent and widely blessed enterprise. Large editions of tracts were published at the expense of the Haldanes and the distribution of them was their constant habit, before a Tract Society existed in Great Britain.

Robert converted the Edinburgh circus into a church at his own expense, and bought or built large houses of worship in Glasgow, Dundee, Perth, Thurso, Wick, and Elgin. He provided for the whole expense of supporting and instructing *three hundred young men* for the ministry. One of his first students was the now celebrated Dr. M——— of this county. In these and kindred plans for evangelization, he expended in twelve years alone considerably more than £70,000 sterling, or about $350,000.

Besides this almost incredible pecuniary charity, and the time and care demanded in the details of the enterprises sustained by it, he wrote an elaborate work on the Evidences of Christianity, a Commentary on Romans, and numerous other productions—all aiming at the one central object of his life, the exaltation of Christ as an almighty and all-sufficient Saviour.

But his plans of usefulness were not restricted to Scotland. He made provision, at an expense of $35,000 a year, for bringing thirty of the sons of African chiefs to England to be religiously educated and sent back to spread civilization and Christianity. This measure was defeated, even after the arrival of the African boys, by worldly intrigue. He spent three years at Geneva and Montauban, in 1816-19, where even the schools of the prophets were the seats of formalism and Socinianism, and his bold and unremitting declaration of a spiritual religion was blessed in the conversion of most of the students, and some of the pastors. Cesar Malan, Monod, Gonthier, Pyt, Vivien, and Merle D'Aubigne the great historian, were of the number who connect his visit with their new spiritual life. And it was from one of this number that Felix Neff received the truth. "The gospel sounded out from Geneva, and its echoes reverberated through the mountains and valleys of Switzerland, till they passed the Jura, and were heard in France, in Belgium, and in Germany."

Wonderful men! The history of almost apostolic ardor and usefulness so contrasts with the prevalent spirit of worldly conformity and covetousness, as to extort the remark, "There were giants in those days." Either the Haldanes did too much for Christ, or the men of intellect and wealth who profess the gospel are doing too little. May the deeply interesting memoir of the brothers Haldane, now issued in this country, be blessed in raising up American Haldanes to plan and labor, and pray and give, as they did, for the evangelization of the land and the world.—*American Messenger, January* 1853.

PRESTER JOHN RESUSCITATED.

We question whether even the accounts received from China in 1842, when the fate of the Empire appeared to be hanging upon the movements of the British troops, and every Mail brought tidings of a victory, or a siege, were of so deep an interest to Europeans as the last intelligence from that country. The rebellion itself has been so long continued, and its results have till lately been of so little importance, that it has excited but partial interest, but new elements have now been added to the question. It is no longer a mere rising of the Chinese against their Tartar rulers, though that was important enough, but a religious revolt, a movement, the end of which no one can foresee, but which may result in placing a Chinese Christian, with the power of a Prince and the enthusiasm of a Missionary, in possession of absolute sovereignty over one third of the human race. The religious character of the revolution, at which we ventured very diffidently to hint, after reading the insurgent proclamations, is now placed beyond a doubt. Last week we said it was uncertain whether the Imperialists had been able to retain Nankin. It is now beyond doubt that that important city, the key to the Northern Provinces of the Empire, has fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and together with the line of river to the Northward has been strongly fortified. Here the new Emperor has set up his Court, and it is said intends to remain, until he receives reinforcements from the Southward, sufficient to enable him to march upon the capital. H. M. Plenipotentiary Sir George Bonham appears to have decided that some little inquiry into the number, character, and intentions of the rebels was not inconsistent with his policy of inaction, and accordingly on the 22d April he left Shanghae in the steamer *Hermes* for Nankin. On his way up the river the steamer was fired into, but the fire was not returned, and on the 27th she reached Nankin. On her voyage, she passed through both fleets, then hotly engaged, the Taoutae or Prefect of the district having, with true Chinese cunning, taken advantage of the arrival of the steamer to commence the engagement. His object was to persuade the insurgents that the foreigners had armed against them, with which view also he had issued proclamations, informing the populace that the British had promised to assist him with their war steamers, and to exterminate the rebels. As they approached Nankin, the signs of the rebels' presence became more numerous, and the idols were floating about in such numbers, that it appeared 'as if some foreign ships had got adrift, and their figure heads were floating about the stream. So extraordinary was the sight, 'that,' says the writer, himself on board, 'it was difficult for one to reconcile himself to the fact that the destruction had been committed by the Chinese themselves.' The rebels shewed themselves throughout of the most friendly disposition, and it was settled that Sir G. Bonham should visit the principal chiefs. Just before the time appointed, however, the Plenipotentiary discovered that his visit would be contrary to the treaties now in force, and after waiting on the bank for three hours for his Excellency with horses, chairs, and retinue, the chiefs departed again. We give this incident for what it is worth, as it is related by an eye-witness, but so glaring a want of courtesy appears inconsistent with the character of a British Envoy. Mr. Meadows, the Interpreter, Captain Fishbourne, his First Lieutenant, and another gentleman, however, went on shore to apologize, but failed in meeting the principal leaders. The steamer lay at Nankin till the 1st May, Sir George Bonham entering into a negotiation with the chiefs, the object of which has not yet transpired. During all this period, the *Hermes* was thronged. From the chiefs to the camp followers all appeared interested in the ship.

"Many of them had great and frequent occasions to be annoyed with the Foreigners; still during all the time we were there, I never heard one obscene or abusive expression escape from their lips, but, on the contrary, it was a pleasure to hear them call each other and ourselves brothers. Their conduct much surprised me."

The steamer reached Shanghae on her return on the 5th May, having been twice fired into, once by the rebels, who sent to apologise, and once by the Imperialists, who only desisted when the shells from the steamer began to drop among them.

Thus far we have quoted principally from the narrative of an eye-witness, but several facts of much greater importance, which are said to rest on excellent authority, have been published. The 'authority' is obviously Mr. Meadows himself, and we could scarcely wish for a better. According to this account the insurgents are Prostestant Christians, who acknowledge, "But One God, the Heavenly Father, the Allwise All powerful, and Omnipresent Creator of the world; with him, Jesus Christ as the Savior of Mankind; and also the Holy Spirit, as the last of the Three persons of the Trinity Their Chief on earth is a person known as '*Tae Ping Wang*, the Prince of Peace,' to whom a kind of divine origin and mission is ascribed. Far, however, from claiming adoration, he forbids in an edict, the application to himself of the terms 'Supreme,' 'Holy,' and others, hitherto constantly assumed by the Emperors of China; but which he declines receiving on the ground that they are due to God alone. Their moral code, the Insurgents call the 'Heavenly Rules,' which on examination proved to be the Ten Commandments. The observance of these is strictly enforced by the leaders of the movement, chiefly Kwang-se men, who are not merely formal professors of a religious system, but practical and spiritual

Christians, deeply influenced by the belief that God is always with them."

One of them, a little old shrivelled man declared, speaking of Imperialists :—

"They spread all kinds of lies about us. They say we employ magical arts : the only kind of magic we have used is prayer to God. In Kwang-se when we occupied Young Gan we were sorely pressed : there was then only some two or three thousand of us. We were beset on all sides by much greater numbers ; we had no powder left and our provisions were all done. But our Heavenly Father came down and showed us the way to break out. So we put our wives and children in the middle, and not only forced a passage but completely beat our enemies." After a short pause he added —"If it be the will of God that our Prince of Peace shall be the Sovereign of China he will be the Sovereign of China.— *If not, then, we will die here.*"

Fanaticism of this description is probably the strongest source even of Military strength, and an Army of seventy or eighty thousand men thus influenced, with an indifferent or sympathizing population, may yet seat its leader upon the throne of China, not to mention that that leader engages the sympathy of all the Chinese, as a descendant of the native dynasty. With this feeling, moreover, it is said has come a friendliness to the foreigner, whom they regard as of a kindred faith, and a change in the habits of the people which seems to have struck every observer. It is understood that—

"During a long ride of ten or twelve miles into the city of Nanking and back, along what may at present be called one of the streets of a large camp, Mr. Meadows did not hear one of those abusive and derogatory epithets applied to himself or companions, which have always been so liberally bestowed on passing foreigners by the heathen Chinese. There was also the fullest evidence that the obscene expressions, with which the latter garnish all their conversations, are prohibited and almost banished from the language of the Christians."

That these accounts may be considerably exaggerated we can readily believe, and some of the effects of an exceeding strict discipline may have been mistaken for the influence of religious ideas. But the destruction of the idols is a fact visible to the eyes, and is sufficient to prove that the insurgents are not Boodhists, while the printed proclamations certainly afford strongly corroborative evidence that they are Christians. We see it stated that they have behaved with excessive cruelty at Nankin, that the Emperor Tien-teh has thirty wives, and therefore is not a Christian, and that the Christians in the Army are not above 8,000 in number. We see little proof of any of these statements. The slaughter inevitable in the storm of a great city, would be at once exaggerated by the gossip of Shanghae into a general massacre, and we imagine the remaining statements rest on little better foundation than popular rumour.

Since this was written, we have received intelligence, which though not direct from the scene of action, is of unquestionable authority. It confirms almost all we have here stated, but adds that the insurgents promise the Europeans free access to every part of China, on *condition that they will cease to import opium.* This fact, coupled with the intelligence that the insurgents invariably slaughter, the opium eaters and destroy their shops, lends additional importance to the movement. No increase of cultivation in Bhagulpore will save the opium revenue, if death is to be the invariable consequence of indulgence in the drug and we may yet find ourselves mixed up in a second "Opium War" —*Friend of India.*

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past* 6 *o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at* 7 *o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at* 7 *o'clock in the evening : the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at* 7 *o'clock p. m. : and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at* 7 *o'clock a. m.*

—We are most happy to receive, and to acknowledge, the following additions to the contributions to the LONDON CITY MISSION.

A Month's "Lesson-money," from each of the Children of one Family, in aid of the "L. C. M."

Hannah.....	Rs	4	0	Willie.....	Rs.	0	8
Lucy.....	„	1	0	Eden.....	„	0	4
Emily.....	„	1	0		Rs.	6	12

Let other families "go and do likewise."

Also from J. M. B. M..... Rs: 10

OUR CORRESPONDENT of last week has sent us the second part of his paper. Whatever may be the conclusion relative to the highly important subject he discusses, at which our readers may arrive, they must respect the sentiments of a writer so earnest and yet so calm. We trust that in this at least any who may wish to express a difference of opinion will imitate him, remembering that the "servant of the Lord must not strive, but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, and patient."

"WE are happy to learn," says the *Bombay Times*, "that 'the Buildings of the Free General Assembly's Institution in Bombay have been commenced under the kind superintendence of parties who have agreed to free the ordained Missionaries from all further concern about their erection. The Building Fund is still open, and it is hoped will not be overlooked by the friends who have not already favoured it with their contributions.'"

THE COMPANY'S CHARTER.—A new petition from the European inhabitants of Bombay has been forwarded in reference to the engrossing subject of the Company's Charter. In many of its suggestions it agrees with that forwarded by the Natives, which has now at length been published. We trust many of the suggestions of both will be adopted, and a government more beneficial in its working towards India, and more worthy of England to bestow, conferred upon the millions of Hindostan. We do not shut our eyes to what is good in the Company's Government, or lose sight of the many benefits the British rule has conferred upon India, but neither do we shut our eyes to the defects of the present system. It will not do in our day to compare ourselves with the Nizam and the King of Oude ; we must look to other models, and a government many degrees superior to any that exist to the East of the Cape, may be expected from the British nation.

There is one point on which the Natives and Europeans disagree ; it is about the local councils. As they at present exist they may be safely enough set down as of little use, and as a very expensive machinery for accomplishing the little good they effect ; still we are not sure, but that by an infusion of Europeans not in the service, and of natives, to make them like our Conservative Board and Bombay Bank Committee, they might render good service to the community. The General Political government should have far less to do with our local affairs. If we wish also to prepare India for self-government, we must let her try her hand at it, though some of her first attempts be awkward. The Natives then, we think are in the right here, and the Europeans in the wrong, unless perhaps the truth be that the former scheme would in the first instance better serve Native, and the latter European interests. For the country generally, and for the long run, we believe the former to be the better scheme. It is division of Government that has preserved the American Union, and centralization that has rendered free institutions impossible in France.

THE ANOMALIES OF INFANT CHRISTIANITY.—It has been a general rule among religions, that they are always first embraced, and most firmly held by those who speak the language of the first preachers and propagators of the system. We need hardly refer for illustrations of this principle to the ancient Greek, Roman, Egyptian Syrian, and other systems of religion, which perished with the nations that gave them birth, or fell without proselyting foreign tribes before the influence of Christianity. But in modern times Mahomedanism was first propagated among the fellow-countrymen of Mahomed, who have to this day been its firmest adherents. It is altogether different with Christianity. It was but sparingly at the first embraced by the Jews, and in the end by them nationally rejected. The success of the religion of Jesus was among foreigners,—men speaking a language, of a family altogether distinct from that of the original preacher.

Again, we find that all the systems of religion of which we have any account were first propagated among a barbarous or semi-barbarous people,—a people apt to be swayed by passion or prejudice, and incapable of weighing calmly and philosophically the claims of a new religion. How much this was the case with all the ancient superstitions we need not stop to tell, nor could the state of the Arabs in the time of Mahomed be reckoned anything but a state of semi-barbarism. The very boast that he makes, of not being able to read, proves this—he who was born of one of the first families in Mecca, and whose business being that of a merchant we should have thought (unless learning had been at a very low ebb among his countrymen) would have been compelled to learn at least to read and write. How different was the case with Christianity ? Its claims were laid before the Greeks, the most civilized and philosophical nation of the ancient world, at the time, too, when external peace left them at liberty to examine subjects of speculation. The Christian religion was introduced into Greece by those they regarded as barbarians ; and yet, such was the force of truth, that it overcame the prejudices of that proud as well as highly enlightened and polished people. Philosophers have set it down as being almost impossible to convert the Hindoos to Christianity, but the oppositions in manners, customs, ways of thinking, and language, between the Jews and the Greeks was certainly not less than that which exists between modern Europeans and the present race of Indians. The greater the difficulty then we find in the conversion of the Hindoos, the more should we feel the strength of the argument in favour of Christianity, from the conversion of the Greeks.

THE WORKING OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENTS.—The love of freedom, if not to be ranked among the natural appetites, holds in the human constitution a place only inferior to those desires which are placed in man as the safeguards of his existence. Yet in every association of individuals there is an apparent restraint laid upon liberty of action, and to enjoy the advantages of society every member of a political association must resign a portion of his individual liberty. A Government is decidedly bad when a number of unoffending citizens are rendered less happy than if they did not belong to a political association at all. It is indifferent, when certain orders are restrained in their freedom, and made to give up the fruits of their labour to others, without any corresponding advantage though happier than they would be without any government at all ; and it can only be called good when no more restraint is laid on any portion of the citizens than is necessary to increase their own welfare, and protect the rights of the other members of society. It is at this, then, that all free governments profess to aim ; and if the rulers are sometimes actuated by inferior and selfish motives, they are careful to conceal them, and prevent them from attracting public notice. Two things, then, are required in the rulers under such a form of government,—knowledge to enable them to comprehend what is for the interest of the State, and virtue to make them sincerely desirous to do what is for the public good. Constituted as men are, and ever have been up to this time, knowledge and virtue in governors have been the exception and not the rule, hence Republics have, while existing, been torn by factions, and generally subsisted but a comparatively short period. The temptation to enrich themselves at the expence of the public has usually been too strong for the rulers, and to protect themselves they have been obliged also to allow their partisans undue advantages ;—robbing the many for advantage of the few. Thus the Republics of Greece fell one after another, and the great Roman Republic, like the modern French, cast itself into the arms of a despot to escape being torn to pieces by partisan dissensions. The modern Italian and Dutch Republics have followed nearly in the same course, and nowhere in Europe does Republican Government maintain its existence except among the mountains of Switzerland. There alone

primitive simplicity of manners, and a strong infusion of Evangelical truth have preserved so much virtue, as to make such a form of government practicable.—Constitutional monarchy is the other form of free Government that Europe exhibits. In ancient times such a form of Government can hardly be said to have been known; though among the Egyptians and Persians, as well as among the Jews, the monarch was not theoretically unlimited, yet the limits set to his will were wholly ineffectual, and no restraint except, the fear of rebellion or insurrection, was ever put upon the sovereign till it was done in modern Europe. At the time of the rise of the modern kingdoms of Europe all the kings were more or less limited; the nobles looked on themselves rather as equals, (peers) than as subjects; the mass of the population, however, had no rights but such as were conceded to them by the generosity or self-interest of their superiors. In most of the continental states the sovereigns succeeded in putting down the nobles, without raising the Commons to be a counterpoise to them. In England it was different; and when the king attempted to put down both together, he was worsted in the conflict, and obliged to allow the two other co-ordinate authorities a share in the government. In Great Britain the House of Commons is in reality the chief authority in the nation, and upon its consisting of men of knowledge and virtue, or the contrary, mainly depends the working of the Government for good or for evil. And as the House of Commons is elected chiefly by the middle classes, it will depend upon their knowledge and virtue, and skill in selection of proper persons, whether affairs are well or ill managed. No free government can long exist without an enlightened and virtuous population for its basis.

To seek to make the will of the majority the law in such a country as India at present, would be only to put a stop to the march of improvement. The more enlightened and virtuous minority would be obliged to give way to the overwhelming majority of bigotry and ignorance. May we hope, however, that this time is fast passing away, and that the earth will soon be filled with a better than political wisdom,—that knowledge of God and Christ which leads to eternal life.

NATIVE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We beg leave to acknowledge receipt of the Report of the abovementioned Society. It is only when Natives take up earnestly the cause of Christian Missions, that we can hope for general success. The little that has hitherto been done by Native Churches in India has been a cause of concern to Christians in Europe; but efforts are now making in various parts of India, and we are glad to see the cause of Missions being taken up by Natives also in Bombay. We extract from the last *Dnyanodaya* some interesting particulars on this subject.

Native Missionary Association.

It is exceedingly gratifying to witness organized Christian communities springing into existence in different parts of the great Missionary field, and to see them putting forth systematic, though perhaps feeble, efforts for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom in their immediate vicinity. These efforts may for a time be despised by the multitudes who still adhere to the prevalent religious systems, and they may be held in light estimation even by some who bear the Christian name. We are taught, however, in the Providence and in the word of God not to despise the day of small things. The acorn just planted in the soil, or the tender shoot of a few months growth, may yet become a spreading oak, 'The kingdom of heaven' we are told, 'is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took, and sowed in his field: which indeed is the least of all seeds: but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof.' Even so, we trust, it will, through the divine blessing, be with the Native Churches and Native Christian Associations now springing up throughout India.

We believe that the converts in connection with nearly all the Indian Missions are encouraged to make regular contributions for Christian and benevolent objects, and regularly to meet together at appointed seasons to pray for the spread of the gospel throughout the world. But in regard to most of the Missions, our information is not sufficient to enable us to make any definite statements.

The Native Christians at Ahmednuggur for 15 years or more have met on the first Monday of each month to pray in their own vernacular tongue for the spread of the gospel throughout the earth, and they have also regularly contributed of their substance for the promotion of this object. Most of them have given out of their deep poverty, but they have often shown a noble spirit of liberality, and their contributions during this period have amounted to no inconsiderable sum. We see it stated that the Native Christians in connection with the American Mission at Madura last year contributed Rs. 340, and those in connection with the American Mission in Ceylon about Rs. 700.

On the first Monday of August 1851, 'The Native Missionary Society, (in connection with the American Mission Chapel, Bombay)' was regularly organized, by the choice of officers and the adoption of a constitution. With the exception of the missionaries connected with the Chapel, it consists wholly of Natives, and during the year, Rs. 151 were contributed. The meetings of the Society, though all held in the Chapel, have been attended by persons connected with other Missions, who have also added their contributions and thus become members of the Society.

A few weeks afterwards 'The Natives' Missionary Association in Western India' was formed in Bombay. This is wholly composed of Native Christians connected with the different Missions, the Rev. H. Pestonji being President, and the Rev. N. Sheshadri Secretary and Treasurer. The first Annual Report of this Association, which occupies 19 pages 12mo. (Maráthí), has recently been printed, and affords pleasing evidence that Christianity is indeed taking root in Western India. The contributions during the first year amount, says the Report, "only to Rupees 73"; but some of the great benevolent Associations of the present age had nearly or quite as small a beginning. Two or three similar associations have been informed in Gujarat. And we doubt not that ere long something of the kind will be found in connection with every Protestant Mission in India. Let the Native Christians learn in their own experience that, in the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' The heathen give of their substance order to propitiate the favor of imaginary deities; let those who bear the Christian name give with a more generous liberality, influenced only by gratitude and love to Him 'who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people zealous of good works.'

THE ISRAELITES.—We give the following a place in our editorial columns :—

MY DEAR ——, You suggest that a brief notice of a visit I lately paid to some of the Israelite schools on the neighbouring coast might be interesting to the readers of the *Guardian*. I am not satisfied that the hasty remarks I can make will be of solid enough consistence for the columns of that paper; but, leaving the responsibility of deciding that matter with yourself, I proceed to sketch, *currente calamo*, those features of our brief tour which I best recollect.

One sentence by way of introduction. Descendants of Abraham are by no means few in these eastern regions. At Aden, and throughout a large portion of Arabia to the north of it, there have been flourishing settlements of Jews from the beginning of the Christian era—perhaps before it. Nearly equally early was their settlement in Cochin. In Bagdad and its neighbourhood they possessed at a very early period an important school of learning. In Bombay there are two distinct classes of the descendants of Abraham. There is a community of Jews who live chiefly in the Fort, and are connected generally with the Jews of Bagdad. This is a small society, and somewhat fluctuating; perhaps it seldom exceeds 300 individuals. Separate from these are the people generally called Israelites, or Beni Israel. These are darker in complexion, and coarser in features, the countenance receding considerably from what we generally think the Abrahamic type. The Bagdad Jews in Bombay are, in physical appearance, a high class of men: the Israelites, except in the case of those who have acquired a more dignified demeanour from acting as officers in the Native army, have little or nothing of a high bearing about them. One is puzzled to state their parentage, or trace their history. Rejected by the proper Jews, they have generally been anxious to identify themselves with the Ten Tribes; but the connexion cannot satisfactorily be established. It is not unlikely that a stray portion of the Jewish community in Aden or Cochin may have been led to settle in the neighbourhood of Bombay. The departure from the strictly Abrahamic features is not much more marked than it is in the case of the Aden Jews; in both cases the blood has probably been, to some extent, mixed. The Israelites in Bombay and the neighbourhood probably exceed 8,000 individuals; in the districts they occupy villages in the Konkun from Panwel southward about 70 miles. They have not generally been held in much honour: they seem to have been looked upon as an inferior kind of Musalmans, to whom their most prominent institution appeared to assimilate them.

The Missions of all Churches established in Bombay have taken a deep interest in the Israelites. The only schools established for them in the country districts are at present those of the Free Church of Scotland, which has five such schools, viz., at Panwel, Pen, Alibag, Ambepur, and Revadanda. The Free Church Mission is anxious that these schools should have at least a quarterly visit from the Missionaries personally.

During our May vacation, Mr. N. and I visited three of the schools I have mentioned. These are situated in the interesting region of Angria's Colaba—so called from Angria, who was, you are aware, the descendant of one of the old pirate chiefs, who used to keep the western coast of India in perpetual alarm. Some eleven years ago the whole district come into the power of the British. I confess I wish they could also find a sufficient excuse for stepping across the Revadanda creek and dispossessing the *Habshi*, or Musalman chief of Jinjira. I have never visited that district or its vicinity without hearing the most melancholy stories told of his cruelty and intolerance. Both Hindus and Israelites groan under his oppressive exactions. Mr. N. and I heard, during this short tour, things that made our blood run cold. The people wish to complain to the English Government; but they dread the vengeance of their ruler should the technical difficulties of the English law regarding evidence afford him a loop-hole to escape. But to return.

The strength of the south wind prevented our proceeding by sea to Alibag, and we ran across the harbour to Mandavá, intending to proceed thence by land. The country, for five or six miles from the sea, is tolerably fertile, and there are a good many thriving villages all along.

We were greatly detained even in the outset. The village of Mandava has no *bunder*; and as a large extent of shallow water surrounds it, we could not get our things on shore without great difficulty—the one small canoe that was available to bring them off being piloted by a frail old fisherman who seemed afraid of the slightest swell. Thus, even across the harbour and within a few miles of Bombay, the means of progression are in the most backward state conceivable. But I must proceed to talk of the schools. At Alibag we found the school pretty flourishing in point of numbers. The teacher, an Israelite, is somewhat old-fashioned, no doubt, in his mode of communicating instruction, and correctives had to be applied to one or two things. He complained of the difficulty of getting the children to attend. "The parents are all poor—exceedingly poor," said he, "and they require their children to help in the fields or in domestic work." Hence, doubtless, considerable irregularity of attendance. But compulsory attendance in such a state of society will not do. Still, with all deficiencies, it was a cheering thing to hear those Josephs and Ezekiels and Aarons—those Hannahs and Miriams and Leahs (a large proportion of females learn in the schools) reading the word of God in this far land of heathenism. We cannot train up the children in these humble seminaries to be great scholars; but we can imbue their tender minds with much precious truth. It is indeed a melancholy fact that from amongst the Israelites there has been, in none of the Missions, any case of conversion to Christianity. This ought to awaken "deep thoughts of heart"; for why, when not a few Hindus, and Parsis, and Musalmans are coming into the kingdom, are "the children of the kingdom" still wanderers and forlorn? Yet, let us not forget what Missionary Schools and Missionary preaching have already done for the Israelites.

When Missions were commenced in Western India, some thirty-seven years ago, the Israelites were in a most melancholy condition. Even as to social rank, they were a people low and despised, and had betaken themselves to the work of preparing oil—one to which respectable Hindus would not stoop. I said they were regarded as a kind of inferior Musalmans, but perhaps I should say they were classed with Kolis, and in fact, the Israelite quarter and the Koli quarter of the village seem generally to have been contiguous. Their habits were filthy and disgusting. In a conversation which I once had with a respectable Bhandari (toddy-drawer) on this subject, "Formerly" said he, "we could not endure the touch of these people,—even some yards off they were unsavoury,—and the dirt lay so thick upon their clothes you could have scraped it off with a hatchet."

But their moral and religious abasement was far more distressing. The Israelites, at least in the country districts, seemed to have lost every trace of their ancient system except circumcision, the Sabbath, and some very faint notion of the great day of Atonement. Unlike the children of Abraham in most

parts of the world, they had no manuscripts of the Scriptures—no printed copies of them—no books of prayer—no public worship—no remembrance of the great facts of their history, the wondrous things done in the "field of Zoan," or the land of Palestine. Alas! for the lofty roll of privileges on which the Apostle, with his full Jewish heart, delights to dwell —"Israelites, to whom pertaineth the adoption and the glory and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises;" all these were utterly uncared for and unknown. Worse than this—the Israelites had sunk down into gross idolatry. They adored Khandoba and other idols of the lower Hindu castes; and serpent-worship seems to have prevailed among them, even more extensively than among the Hindus. The men are yet alive, and only in mid life, who with their own hands have dragged out the idols from the houses of their fellow-Israelites, and could scarcely even by force prevail on the fallen children of Abraham to surrender the accursed thing. I have repeatedly conversed on this subject with one of our present schoolmasters, who shared in this great reformation. The statement was put in print some years ago (by Mr. Jacob Samuel, a Jewish convert,) that the Israelites of Western India still worship idols; but a closer scrutiny than he probably was able to exercise, has certainly not disclosed to us the fact. I believe idolatry is utterly swept away, and the idols held in abhorrence.

What has wrought the change? Preaching—Christian schools—above all, the Bible itself. As soon as any part of the Old Testament was translated into Marathi, every Israelite who could read was eager to possess a copy; and to this day as soon as any portion is revised and issued in a new edition, the Israelites are willing purchasers. The effects have been remarkable—Idolatry, as has been said, is abhorred; all who can read, read the Word of God; it is appealed to as the infallible standard—the judge from whose sentence there is no appeal. I shall hardly dwell on indications of social advancement, although they are numerous. The Israelites are rising in the scale of society; and in our territories at least, and wherever schools have been established and have had time to work, their position is now thoroughly respectable, and even to some extent influential. In point of moral conduct they are far superior to the Hindus. Their temptation seems to be *drink*. I do not know that they indulge in this more than the Kolis and other castes of similar standing; but the practice of drinking, if not the sin of drunkenness, is certainly much too prevalent among them. Yet let us not rest satisfied; the change hitherto realized is but an earnest of the wonders which God will do. "All Israel shall be saved;" and shall not the remnant of Israel, scattered to this far heathen land, partake in the common salvation? Happy they who shall aid in presenting to the Lord of Hosts this nation "scattered and peeled,—a nation meted out and trodden down!"—I fear I must defer the conclusion of these remarks till another opportunity.

21st June, 1853. J. M. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

SIRS,—In resumption of the subject of my last paper:—

The following is a presentation of Scriptures, naked and pure, left, without a comment, an observation, or an explaining word, to convey their own burden, and to enlighten, and move, and impress by their own power.

"In the last days Perilous times shall come. Evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse. Men shall be boasters, proud, despisers of those that are good, having a form of godliness, denying the power thereof. The Mystery of iniquity doth already work. And then shall that Wicked be revealed, whom the Lord shall destroy with the brightness of his coming, (or forthshining of his presence,) even him whose coming is after the working of Satan, with all power and signs and lying wonders, and with all deceitfulness of unrighteousnes. After these things (after the judgment of Babylon) I heard a great voice saying, Alleluia unto the Lord our God: for he hath judged the great whore which did corrupt the earth; and I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, saying, Alleluia; for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. Let us be glad and rejoice, and give honor to Him, for the marriage of the Lamb is come. And I saw heaven opened, and behold, a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and, in righteousness doth He judge and make war. And the armies which were in heaven followed him clothed in fine linen (the righteousness of saints.) And he treadeth the wine press of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. And I saw the Beast and the Kings of the earth and their armies gathered together to make war against Him that sat on the horse, and against His army. And the Beast was taken, and the False prophet; and these both were cast alive into a lake of fire; and the Remnant were slain, and all the fowls were filled with their flesh. And I saw an Angel come down from heaven, and he laid hold on that Old serpent, the Devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years. And I saw thrones; and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and which had not worshipped the Beast; and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years. But the rest of the dead lived not again until the thousand years were finished. This is the first Resurrection. It is a righteous thing with God to recompense tribulation to them that trouble you, and to you who are troubled Rest with us;—when the Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with the Angels of his power, in flaming fire, taking vengeance; when he shall come to be glorified in his saints. In that Day a Root of Jesse shall stand for an ensign of the peoples, and to it shall the Gentiles seek, and his rest shall be Glory. And in that day the Lord shall set his hand again the second time to recover the remmant of his people, which shall be left from Assyria, Egypt, Pathros, Cush, Elam, Shinar, Hamath, and the islands of the sea. And he shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah. And it shall come to pass that, like as I have watched over them, to pluck up, and to break down, and to throw down, and to destroy, and to affect, so will I watch over them to build, and to plant, saith the Lord. And I will raise unto David a righteous Branch, and a King shall reign and prosper, and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth: in His days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely. But blindness in part hath happened to Israel until the Fulness of the Gentiles be come in; and so all Israel shall be saved. For the earnest expectation of the creation waiteth for the Manifestation of the sons of God. When Christ our life shall appear (be manifested) then shall ye also be manifested with him in Glory. And when the thousand years are expired, Satan shall be loosed, &c. And I saw a Great white throne, and I saw the dead stand before God, and the dead were judged, And I saw a New heaven and a new earth, and the Holy City coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a Bride adorned for her Husband. And I heard a great voice, saying, Behold the Tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them."

The above scriptures tell us—Of growing, and at the last, very wide-spreading iniquity; (2 Tim. iii. 1—5, 13; 2 Thess. ii. 7—12)—of a fearful, dreadful, terrible Day of wrath, visiting this iniquity; (Zeph. i. 14, 15; Joel ii. 1, 2, iii. 9—21; Rev. vi. 15—17; 2. Thess i. 6—10; Rev. xi. 17, 18 and xix. 1, 2, 6—8, 11; &c.)—of a succeeding Day of the Manifestation in glory of the Church; of the Restoration and Reunion of Israel and Judah; and of the Blessing of the Gentiles or Nations of the Earth; introduced and maintained by the coming; of reign of the Son of David, the God of Israel, the Saviour of Man; (Rom. viii. 19—23; Col. iii. 3, 4; Is. xi. 10—13, xiv. 1—3; Jer. xxiii. 5—8, xxxi. 27—34; xxxii. 37—44, xxxiii. 7—18 and 24—26, Ez. xxxiv. 22—21; xxxvii. 16—28; Is. ii. 2—4; Micah iv. 1—7; Ps. lxvii; Ps. lxxii. 27, 28; Is. xxv. and lx. &c.;)—finally, of a General judgment and a Renewed heaven and earth, and of the Tabernacle of God being with men, God dwelling with them, wiping away all tears, and making sorrow and crying, pain and death to cease and be no more. (Rev. xx. 11—15, xxi. 1—7.)

Of these four great things—1st, Growing iniquity; 2d, Execution against it of wrath by the coming of the Lord Jesus; 3d, Establishment of the Church in Heavenly glory; of Judah and Israel in Earthly glory; of the Nations and the earth in peace and blessing; and of the Kingdom of the seed of the woman, the second Adam, the king of glory, the king "whose right it is;" (Psalms 2, 8, 18, 65, 48, 68, 72, 76, 89, 93, 95—101, 145—150;) 4th the Judgment, the New Heaven and Earth, and the consummation in blessing;—of these four things, *in their order*, not exposition or comment hath told us, but—THE SCRIPTURE.

Η ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΑ μενέτω.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—JUNE 17.

—— The Missionary of the London M. S. at Cuddapah, reports having baptized fifty-one adults during 1852.

—— From Shuay-Geen the *Englishman* hears as follows:—"Capt. Berdmore, the Deputy-Commissioner, is still engaged in trying the individuals concerned in the Beling insurrection. Several have been sent to Maulmain for the Commissioner to deal with. Even now the people residing on the river banks are in an unsettled state. Moung-goon has been heard of beyond Tonghoo; he wrote a dispatch to Ava some time ago, reporting for the information of His Majesty that he had expelled the British from Beling, and that he was about to turn them out of Sitang, which indeed he fully intended doing, and might have succeeded, but for the timely arrival of Europeans and guns from Shuay-geen and Pegu. He requested that 2,500 or 3,000 Ava soldiers might be sent to him, and twenty viss of gunpowder; with these he engaged to clear the entire line of the Sitang of British troops. That he sent such a communication is quite credible, for nothing can exceed the conceit, in fact 'cheek,' of the Burmese in general, and of Moung-goon in particular. It is supposed he dares not at present enter Ava: as he must wait to see which party obtains a permanent ascendancy. Should no treaty be signed by the Commissioners, and a prospect of hostilities being renewed by us exist, Moung-goon will doubtless do all in his power to harass us."

—— The *Bombay Times* says:—"We regret to hear that a Parsee Graduate of the Grant Medical College—who has himself a wife and family—induced a young girl, one of his patients, to elope with him; she after a short absence having returned to her home. It is said to be intended to deprive him of his diploma, at all events he has sacrificed every hope of employment in his profession. No family would admit into their house a medical man who could thus violate the confidence reposed in him, and take advantage of his position to betray those entrusted to his charge. He deserves not the slightest mercy, and we trust will meet with none: conduct such as his is injurious to the whole native profession, however blameless or exemplary—and we believe it to have been above all reproach—their own conduct may be."

—— The *Record* says:—"The stonemasons in Glasgow, acting on the advice of Dr. Allison of Edinburgh, have commenced wearing mustachios as a preservative against the injury done to the system by fine particles of sand while they are engaged dressing stones. Custom may be against such natural preventatives; but if it is found that they are at all beneficial, we deem it the duty of some of our medical readers to recommend their adoption by millers, bakers, and others similarly exposed."

—— The Mauritians talk of having a railroad in their island.

SATURDAY,—JUNE 18.

—— The following is from the *Bombay Times*:—"We regret to record the occurrence of a melancholy accident, attended with the loss of life, yesterday forenoon in the Native Town. A new upper-roomed house, nearly two hundred feet in length from North to South, situated near the Musjid Bunder, suddenly fell to pieces between ten and eleven o'clock, and is now one mass of ruins. The building had been in course of erection since May 1852, and was all but completed; several workmen and coolies were employed on the premises, and of the latter three were taken quite dead from underneath the masonry and timber; eight others more or less wounded were conveyed to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, where one died immediately afterwards, and two others were not expected to live till morning. A Coroner's Inquest was held touching the death of four of the coolies, one young man and three young women, and it has been adjourned for further evidence until Tuesday next. The house was the property of Cazee Shahboodeen Mahry and his brother Cazee Amaloodeen Mahry, and the erection cost them about 40,000 rupees. The house in which they formerly lived having been required for Railway purposes was given up by them, and for the portion that was pulled down by the Railway Authorities, they received compensation to the extent of 65,000 rupees.

The portion left remaining to them, being insufficient for their accommodation, was pulled down and rebuilt, and the superstructure extended on the Eastern side by the erection of a row of nineteen pillars in the Sattar Tank, which were intended as supports for the greater portion of the building: it seemed doubtful whether these first gave way, or whether the continued rain we have had for the last few days did not injure the walls of the building. The alarm seems to have been first given from the North end, which gradually came down with a rumbling noise, and thus providentially gave timely warning to the large number of people in the house to effect their escape, or the consequences might have been much more distressing than they are."

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says of the new minister of the Nizam:—"Salar Sung is, however, already the possessor of exalted rank, which his new dignity will but little enhance; his presence is said to be dignified and commanding, his accomplishments are numerous and varied, he speaks and writes several of the oriental languages with ease and fluency, his knowledge of English is perfect, and he exhibits his tastes by reading only the best and most elegant of our authors. He has a thorough knowledge of the country and its numerous wants, and is quite prepared to devote his time and energies to the uprooting of existing evils, if the sovereign will only abstain from all interference. The British Resident is most friendly in his disposition towards the new Cabinet, and if Salar Jung wishes to ensure his own safety, and secure prosperity and tranquillity to the country at large, he ought immediately to adopt measures, in conjunction with Colonel Lowe, the Resident, for the disbandment of the thousands of mercenary soldiers who cover the land like locusts. Sooner or later this business must be performed, and as the Nizam has lately had a good deal of unpleasant business to perform, the present time is the most propitious."

MONDAY,—JUNE 20.

—— The *Friend of India*, at the close of an article on the late news from China, says:—"Since this was written, we have received intelligence, which though not direct from the scene of action, is of unquestionable authority. It confirms almost all we have here stated, but adds that the insurgents promise the Europeans free access to every part of China, on *condition that they will cease to import opium*. This fact, coupled with the intelligence that the insurgents invariably slaughter the opium dealers and destroy their shops, lends additional importance to the movement. No increase of cultivation in Bhagulpore will save the opium revenue, if death is to be the invariable consequence of indulgence in the drug, and we may yet find ourselves mixed up in a secon Opium War."

—— It is stated in the *Ceylon Times* of May 13, that the Telegraph between Colombo and Galle was complete, though no messages had yet been transmitted by it.

—— One half of all the coffee grown in the world, is produced in the Brazils. One quarter in Java and Sumatra.

—— The *Friend of India*, quoting the *Java Bode*, states that "Mr. Gibson, commander and owner of the American schooner *Flirt* had escaped from the military prison of Batavia. It is supposed that he was received on board the American ship *N. B. Palmer*, which left the harbour on the morning of his escape. His narrative of his imprisonment and its causes will probably excite some sensation at New York, whither the *N. B. Palmer* is bound."

—— The population of Kurrachee was 16,773 in 1850, and is now 22,227; an increase of one third.

—— The subjoined is from the *Bombay Times*:—"The action of trespass brought by the office-bearers of the Church in Upper Mahim against Mr. Corfield, was disposed of on Saturday,—the Plaintiffs being nonsuited. The Chief Justice, with whom his learned brother on the bench fully concurred, said that the defendant's conduct was perfectly justifiable, and that Mr. Corfield had not at all exceeded his authority. His Lordship characterized the violent proceedings of the plaintiffs, in their attempt to expel Bishop Hartmann from the Church, as in the last degree unbecoming and discreditable. One of the witnesses on the trial having stated that those proceedings had been adopted at his advice, his lordship took the opportunity of remarking that the plaintiffs had listened to very evil counsel indeed."

—— The annexed is from the same:—"There were two sets of gifts laid on the table of the Geographical Society on Friday, demanding special attention. One of these, a large collection of Charts of the South-Eastern Seas, presented by H. M.'s Lords of the Admiralty; and some magnificent volumes on the History and Habits of the Red Indians, by the American Government. The Charts of Torres and the surrounding Straits—of all the seas in fact lying betwixt India and Australia brought down to the very latest dates—become of peculiar value to us at the present time, when we are just opening up a trade with Port Phillip. As to the American donation, accustomed as we are to give Brother Jonathan all credit for boundless liberality in publications such as current charts and sailing directions, which will secure a direct money return, we scarcely expected to see him spending his coin in mere antiquarian investigation or subject of classical enquiry. Yet here we have published by order of Congress a magnificent quarto, full of superb, plain and coloured engravings, the cost of which, irrespective of authorship, could not have been less than three thousand pounds, and which forms the second or third of the series, all equally magnificent and expensive, on the History of the aborigines of the country."

TUESDAY,—JUNE 21.

—— Dr. Buist and family left for England yesterday, in the Steam Packet Ajdaha.

—— On Saturday last there fell 9.89 inches of rain, in Bombay.

—— The annexed paragraph is from the *Bombay Times*. We have been for some time looking for some such announcement as this on the part of the Bombay Journals.—"We have just made arrangements such as will, we trust, enable us, after the arrival of next mail, to give intelligence from England from two to three days later than that brought by the regular mail. The Electric Telegraph between Marseilles and London being now complete, intimation will be sent from the former place to the latter, of the approaching despatch of the steamer just as she begins to light her fires,—and intelligence, to the extent of a quarter to half a column, or more as may be desired, will then be transmitted to Marseilles of the events of importance that have occurred in the Metropolis, from the departure of the Mail from St. Martin's le-Grand down to its embarkation upon the Mediterranean. Should we have, as we have occasionally had, our regular monsoon mails in twenty-five days from London, we shall, by this means, have intelligence from Home little more than three weeks old. The Telegraph from Marseilles to Alexandria, and so on to Suez, will, in all likelihood, be completed within the next two years, and keeping pace with the improvements as they proceed, we hope, before the New Charter is a year old, or perhaps before it shall have passed at all, to have news every fortnight from London, which shall not have occupied more than a fortnight on its way."

—— The *Bangalore Herald* says:—"On the afternoon of the 9th instant the Madras Railway was commenced by the Governor, Sir Henry Pottinger, who cut the first turf with a silver spade, laid it on a mahogany barrow and wheeled it to the spot marked out for the commencement of operations; which feat was followed by a roar of artillery and musketry and the acclamations of the assembled crowd. Tents were pitched on the ground, refreshments were provided for the privileged portion of the visitors, bands of music were in attendance, and every thing passed off gaily enough."

The Bishop of Lavando, Southern Tonquin, thinks a thousand individuals are killed yearly in that kingdom by tigers. The inhabitants "respect" the tiger as an "evil divinity," and in speaking of it, call it *Ong*, (Mr. or Great Father.) The forests which are the haunts of this ferocious beast are four hundred leagues in length and often forty in breadth.

The Church missionaries are aiming to form a line of stations across Central Africa. Two are already formed,—Badagry and Abbeokuta. For a third, they have their eye on Ibadan, a city of 50,000 inhabitants, a day's journey further northeast, on the road to the Niger. Ilorin may constitute a fourth, and the fifth bring them to this great river. As many more will bring them to the Lake Tchad, where they expect to shake hands with their brethren from the eastern coast.

WEDNESDAY,—JUNE 22.

—— Bazonjee Framjee, Nazir of Poona, has been acquitted of the charges brought against him, and is to be restored to office, it is said.

—— The following is from the *Dnyanodaya*:—"The *Prábhakar* of the 12th instant, has an article in which the recent decision of the Railway Company, not to allow persons belonging to the sweeper caste to take a seat in the railway carriages, is strongly condemned. The Editor says that those who abandon their prejudices, and adopt more liberal views are worthy of praise, but that those who, like the Railway Company, retrograde in the direction of ignorance and bigotry deserve only censure. He says that those Natives, in deference to whose prejudices the Railway Company deprives a certain portion of the public of the benefit of railway transit, act a hyprocritical part, inasmuch as they consent to travel in the company of Mahars, Chambhars, &c., who, according to the Hindu sacred books, are unclean, and their very presence contaminating. But finding it difficult to exclude these classes, the very sensitive gentlemen above referred to manage to quiet their consciences and to endure the contamination to which they are subjected. And on the steamers and other vessels he says they are content to travel in company even with the despised sweeper. So he concludes that in the case of the Railway, the whole ado about the sweepers is no better than *dhong* or hypocrisy. We think it would be more correct to designate it as prejudice or bigotry."

—— The *Benares Recorder*:—"Rumours of invasion by way of Afghanistan have reached our ears not once, but very often, and that emissaries from the Court of Russia have been seen at Cabool and Herat is no secret. The alliance Russia has entered into with Persia, and perhaps with the Dost, make these rumours alarming in the extreme, and all intelligence of such a nature ought to be thoroughly investigated. In case of an invasion from Russia via Affghanistan, the fate of India would hang upon a hair, though the splendid Army at our command and magnificent resources, might successfully resist the invaders, still it would be advisable to take precautions and adopt measures to avoid such a calamity."

"It is our painful duty," says the *Englishman*, "to record the death by the fall of an avalanche in the snowy mountains to the north of Cashmere, of a much esteemed officer of H. M. 87th, and the whole of the servants shikaries, &c., who accompanied him. It appears that Lieut. Peyton and Assistant Surgeon Wray, of the above regiment, had obtained leave to proceed into the ranges beyond Cashmere on a shooting excursion, and when the frightful event occurred they were sitting on a blanket in the snow waiting for the morning light, to enable them to get a shot at some ibex in their vicinity. In an instant, as it were, an avalancho rushed over them, and Lieutenant Peyton found himself alone, Dr. Wray, his servants, guns, &c, having been swept away under the murderous mass of snow."

—— The *Telegraph* and *Courier* gives the following extract from the *Christian Times*:—"A commission, headed by the Earl of Ellesmere, is about to proceed to New York on a complimentary visit to the Commissioners of the American Exhibition. He is to be accompanied by scientific men, and the object is to compare notes of progress in the arts and sciences, and general industrial triumphs which have been achieved by the two families of the great Anglo-Saxon race. This is worthy of the age in which we live, and a repetition of such displays will, no doubt, have the happy effect of very largely modifying the sentiment of international rivalry which has long prevailed, and is likely to prevail as long as the present dispensation lasts; but the rivalry will assume a new form, and will be constructed out of new materials. That which has hitherto chiefly characterised the competition of nations, has been eminence in the art of war, superiority in the means of devastation and destruction of human life. That which seeks to replace the long prevalent idea is rivalry in productive and reproductive power. As far as the United States and Great Britain are concerned, this effort gives good hopes, we trust, under the blessing of God, of being successful; but while we say this of the great sister lands, we would not be understood to give expression to any sanguine hope that the same principle may prevail, or is likely soon to prevail, on the Continent of Europe. There are but slender reasons for hope that the despotic kingdoms there are prepared to exchange the cherished dreams of military glory for the occupations of peace. The crust of a volcano is no poetic representation of the basis upon which their power is built. Discontented subjects—secret conspiracies—persecutions for conscience's sake—tottering exchequers—general distrust—are the materials of which the Continental States are, in a great measure, composed; and the dark result is, huge standing armies, devouring the fruits of industry, and impoverishing all national resources."

THURSDAY,—JUNE 23.

—— The *Delhi Gazette* hears that the King of Bokhara is collecting, on the banks of the Oxus an army of 30,000 men, to avenge upon the Affghans the murder of Mahmood Khan.

—— A Malabar correspondent of the *Rastgoftar*, as translated in the *Telegraph*, speaks of the slave trade as carried on openly at Cochin and Travancore, and of the condition of the slaves as one of exceeding hardship and suffering.

—— It is said the expected Mail is to be brought by a sailing vessel.

—— Up to the present time we have had not far from 33 inches of rain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTH.—At Neemuch, on the morning of the 13th June, the lady of Lieut. E. A. Hardy, 1st Lancers, of a son.

DEATH.—At the Esplanade, Bombay, on the 30th May, to the inexpressible grief of her parents, Annie Ellen, daughter of captain J. F. Murray, H. M.'s 83rd regiment, aged 2 years, 4 months, and 19 days. At Byculla, on Monday the 20th instant, John Samuel, the only child of mr H. G. Morton, aged 18 months, deeply regretted by his parents, friends, and relatives. On the 18th instant, in her 20th year, Koonverbai, daughter of Muncekjee Cursetjee, and the lady of Jeevnajee Heerjeebhoy, esqrs., deeply regretted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

DEPARTURE.—June 20th, H. C. steamer Ajdaha, Barker, commander, to Aden and Suez.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 February, 2020

We have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers:—

Per H. C. Steamer *Ajdaha*, to Aden and Suez:—Dr. and mrs G. Buist and 2 children, with a native servant; Captain W. D. Aitken; Lieut. Elphinstone, and a native servant; John Scott, esq.; Lieut. J. D. Williams, 28th regt.; Cornet R. S. Sherwood, 1st lancers; Major G. Jackson, Madras retired list; Jozo Narcizo Ferreira de Passos, esq., and 2 European servants; Lieut. A. J. Tuke; J. M. Blouut, esq.; and lieut. W. Walkef. 2nd class: Lieut. H. R. Edlin; and mr M. L. Deville.

1st class to Aden: Captain R. Drummond Hay, 78th Highlanders; miss Butler; Lieut. and mrs Bode. 2nd class: Hamed Armer; Shaik Hamed bin Abdulla Buckur and servant; Hussan Deverte; and Isack Jacob.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th June, 1853.

Mr. T C. Hope is permitted to proceed to Poona, for the purpose of there prosecuting his studies in the Hindostanee language.

Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1853.

Captain D'Oyly Compton received charge of the office of Political Agent in the Mahee Kanta, from Mr. A. K. Forbes, on the 1st instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 16th June, 1853.

Mr. Alexander Gray to be Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Colaba.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1853.

Mr. N. A. Dalzell, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, assumed charge of his duties on the 6th instant.

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1853.

Mr. W. J. Turquand has been allowed a further extension, up to the 1st proximo, of the leave of absence on Medical certificate granted to him under date the 19th March last.

Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1853.

Mr. W. T. A. Spry, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, assumed charge, on the 24th ultimo, of the duties of Head Quarter Assistant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 21st June, 1853.

Mr. H. W. Reeves to be Acting Sub-Treasurer, General Pay Master, Superintendent of Stamps, and Secretary to the Government Savings' Bank.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1853.

Assistant Surgeon Ballingall assumed charge of the duties of Curator of the Grant Medical College, on the 30th ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon Forbes, Civil Surgeon at Dharwar, having resumed charge of his duties on the 31st ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 25th idem is cancelled.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th June 1853.

Under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1835, Ensign Alexander Bell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed an Assistant Magistrate in the Sub-Collectorate of Nassick. Under Section IV. of Act IV. of 1851 he is also vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, excepting the powers to flog and to review.

Bombay Castle, 20th June, 1853.

Mr. T. Thornton has been appointed Second Magistrate of Police, vice Mr. Rivett, deceased; and Mr. N. Oliver has been confirmed in the office of Third Magistrate.

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1853.

The leave of absence, on Medical certificate, granted under date the 2nd March last to Mr. J. Warden, Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, is further extended till the 1st November next.

Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1853.

Lieutenant W. Pirie, Officiating Lieutenant of Hyderabad. Police, in Scinde, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for one month from the 20th September next, to proceed to Bombay and Mahableshwur.

Azum Ragavendra Row Ramajee, Moonsiff of Khanapoor, in the Sattara Territory, is to be considered as having been on leave from the 30th September to the 5th October last both days inclusive.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 16th June 1853.

No. 368 of 1853.—The hon'ble the court of directors have granted the undermentioned officers extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Lieutenant-colonel E. W. Jones, major Samuel Landon, and Captain C. J. Bruce.—6 months.

Lieutenant G. L. Lye,—till August next.

Lieutenants R. F. Wren, A. W. Sibthorpe, and W. L. Cahusac, Ensign A. Hawthorne and assistant surgeon J. M. Mackenzie.—6 months.

2. The hon'ble the court of directors have permitted the undermentioned officers to retire from the service from the dates specified:—

Captain Charles Halkett, from the 11th Feb. 1853.

Lieutenant E. G. Clifton, from the 25th Nov. 1852.

No. 399 of 1853.—Joseph McCracken, an out pensioner of Chelsea hospital, has been permitted to reside and receive his pension under this presidency.

No. 400 of 1853.—Lieutenant W. Walker, of the 1st grenadier regiment native infantry, is allowed leave to England for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1853.

No. 401 of 1853.—The undermentioned documents will be forwarded to the honorable the court of directors by the next overland mail:—

1st. General roll for the quarter ending 30th April 1853, of family remittances of commissioned officers of her majesty's forces, serving under this presidency, from the 78th highlanders, 8th, 64th, 83d and 86th regiments of foot.

General roll from the commissioned officers of her majesty's regiment of foot on account of commission fees.

2d. General roll on account of passage money from New South Wales of an officer of her majesty's 64th regiment of foot.

3d. General roll for the quarter ending 30th April 1853, of family remittances of non-commissioned officers and soldiers in her majesty's forces, serving under this presidency, from the 78th highlanders, 10th royal hussars, 8, 64th, 83d, and 86th regiments of foot.

4th. General roll for the quarter ending 30th April 1853, of effects and credits of deceased commissioned officers in her majesty's forces, serving under this presidency, from the 78th highlanders and 64th regiment of foot.

5th. General roll of effects and credits of deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers of her majesty's 10th royal hussars, 78th highlanders, 8th, 64th, 83rd, and 86th regiments of foot.

6th. General roll for the quarter ending 30th April 1853, of remittances on account of regimental necessaries of her majesty's regiments, serving under this presidency, from the 10th royal hussars, 78th highlanders, 8th, 64th, 83d, and 86th regiment of foot.

7th. General roll for the quarter ending the 30th April 1853, of remittances on account of ditto, of the honorable company's troops.

8th. General roll for the quarter ending the 30th April 1853, of remittances of commissioned and warrant officers of the honorable company's service.

9th. General roll for the quarter ending the 30th April 1853, of family remittances of non-commissioned officers and privates of the honorable company's regiments.

10th. General roll for the quarter ending the 30th April 1853, of family remittances of invalids of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of her majesty's forces from the 86th regiment of foot.

11th. General roll for the quarter ending the 30th April 1853, of family remittances of invalid of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the honorable company's troops.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1853.

No. 402 of 1853.—The undermentioned officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the regiment of artillery.

Thomas Nelson Holberton, rank as 2nd lieutenant in the regiment, 21st May 1853—army, 12th June 1852.

No. 403 of 1853.—The following promotion is made:

Ordnance Department.

Acting sub-conductor J. Kavanagh to be sub-conductor, vice Bulger, pensioned. Date of rank, 9th May 1853.

No. 404 of 1853.—The following Native promotion is made:—

25th regiment native infantry.

Havildar Shaik Boodun to be jemedar, vice Bullockram Tewarree, deceased. Date of rank, 5th June 1853.

No. 405 of 1853.—Assistant surgeon G. Sandwith, of the 1st European regiment (fusiliers), is placed at the disposal of the commander in chief of the Indian Navy for duty in that branch of the service, and directed to join forthwith.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 17th June, 1853.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

3rd Regt. L. C.—Cornet A. T. Spens, from 1st June to 31st July, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs.

24th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. Cameron, from 10th June to 12th June, in extension.

Head Quarters, Poona, 18th June, 1853.

1. Corporal Alfred Edginton, attached to the police force, is promoted to the rank of serjeant on the town major's non-effective list from the 1st instant.

2. Bombardier Michael Toole, attached to the ordnance department, is transferred to the police force, for employment as a constable.

3. Unposted ensign G. Morris, at present attached to the 11th regiment native infantry, is transferred to do duty with the 22d regiment native infantry at Malligaum, and directed to join.

The commander-in-chief is pleased to appoint the undermentioned days and hours, for conducting the business of the army with the heads of departments, in lieu of those before ordered:—

Monday.

Deputy inspector-general of hospitals at 10 o'clock.
Commandant of artillery at ½ past 10 o'clock.
Quarter-master-general at 11 o'clock.
Deputy adjutant-general to the Queen's troops, at 12 o'clock.

Tuesday.

Judge advocate-general at 10 o'clock.
Chief engineer at ½ past 10 o'clock.
Adjutant-general at 11 o'clock.

Wednesday.

From 1 till ¼ before 3 o'clock, all officers of the army who may desire to see the commander-in-chief on business, in succession as they call.

Thursday.

Quarter-master-general at 11 o'clock.
Deputy adjutant-general to the Queen's troops, at 12 o'clock.

Friday.

Judge advocate-general at 10 o'clock.
Adjutant-general at 11 o'clock.

The military secretary and Persian interpreter daily.

From 11 till 1 o'clock, daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, the military secretary has the commander-in-chief's, orders to receive such officers of the army, as may have business with him.

At a European general court martial, assembled at Belgaum, on Friday the 13th day of May 1853, and of which lieutenant-colonel W. M. Coghlan, of the regiment of artillery, is president, private Thomas Bidgood, of the 2nd European regiment light infantry, was tried on the following charges, viz:—

Charges.—General number 49, private Thomas Bidgood, number 5th company 2nd European regiment light infantry, brought to trial by order of his excellency the commander-in-chief on the following charges:—

First Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the cantonment near Belgaum, on or about the twentieth of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, been drunk and riotous in barracks.

Second Charge.—For conduct highly insubordinate, outrageous, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the cantonment near Belgaum, on or about the twentieth of April 1853, used the following threat of violence against serjeant John Sullivan, of the 2nd European regiment light infantry, viz:—"I'll do far you if I can," or words to the like effect.

Third Charge.—For having, at the cantonment near Belgaum, on or about the 20th April 1853, offered violence against serjeant John Sullivan, 2nd European regiment light infantry, by attempting to stab him with a bayonet.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 7th May, 1853.
By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col.,
Adjt. genl. of the army.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court, from the evidence before it, finds the prisoner general number 49, Thomas Bidgood, private in No. 5th company 2nd European regiment light infantry,

Guilty of the first charge,
Guilty of the second charge,
Guilty of the third charge.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, which being in breach of the articles of war, and taking into consideration his previous convictions and general character, sentences him, the prisoner general number 49, Thomas Bidgood, private in number 5th company 2nd European regiment light infantry, to imprisonment for six months and to be kept in solitary confinement for the last seven days of each month of such imprisonment.

(Sd.) W. M. COGHLAN, Lieut. Col.,
Regt. of artillery and President.
(Sd.) J. W. F. SANDWITH, Capt.,
Acting D. J. A. G., S. D. A.

RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY.

The court respectfully recommends this case to the clemency of his lordship the commander-in-chief, because the graver portions of the offence would probably not have been committed if the prisoner had been confined, as a drunken man should be, "alone till sober," but being drunk, he was placed in stocks, in an open verandah, exposed to view, a position calculated to irritate and provoke him to acts of insubordination and violence.

(Sd.) W. M. COGHLAN, Lieut. Col.,
Regt. of artillery and president.

Approved and confirmed—but in consideration of the unauthorized and irregular course taken with the prisoner by placing him in the stocks, and also taking into consideration the judicious and just remarks contained in the recommendation of the court, I remit three months of the imprisonment.

(Sd.) F. FITZCLARENCE, Lieut.-General,
Commander-in-chief.

Head Quarters, Poona, 17th June 1853.

The imprisonment awarded by the foregoing sentence is to be carried into execution under the orders of the brigadier-general commanding the Southern division of the army, which is to have effect from the 16th ultimo.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed) H. HANCOCK, lieut-colonel,
Adjt. General of the Army.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI